IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please rewrite the paragraphs at page 8, line 22, through page 9, line 23, as follows:

--The accommodating portion (container) accommodates a liquid medication and maintains a highly sterilized condition therein, so that it is desirable to avoid as much as possible intrusion of foreign matter into the accommodating portion to reduce the contact area between the liquid medication and the foreign matter. In view of this, it is desirable to accommodate no such absorbing member as used in an ink jet recording apparatus for the purpose of retaining ink in the tank, and to accommodate the liquid medication alone. Among liquid medications, proteins, etc., are particularly subject to degeneration, so that special care is required in this regard.

It is desirable for the accommodating portion to be formed of a resin material involving no elution of impurities into the liquid medication and not affecting living bodies. Examples of [[the]] resin materials that can be used include discrete resins, such as polyethylene, soft polypropylene, polycarbonate, ABS resin, and methacrylate resin, and composite resins, such as polythylene/eval (EVAL: ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer, registered trademark of Kurashiki Rayon), and polypropylene/eval. It is desirable for the portions other than the accommodating portion, which are brought into contact with the liquid medication, e.g., the communicating means, to be formed of the same material as the container.--.

Please rewrite the paragraph at page 38, line 25, through page 39, line 4, as follows:

--In this application example, an oscillation motor is provided since the oscillation obtained by [[a]] an oscillation motor is preferred to sound, for the patient (user) does not wish the people around to know his or her using the inhaler and wishes to avoid bothering them by the sound. This enables the user to perform inhalation anywhere easily.--

Please rewrite the paragraph at page 41, line 21, through page 42, line 23, as follows:

--Fig. 14 shows Application Example 2, which solely differs from Application Example 1 in the construction of the flow passage to the pressure detecting portion (i.e., the communication hole 13 leading to the negative pressure sensor 19). In Application Example 2, the communication hole 13 is provided on the outer side of the flow passage outlet 14 of the mouthpiece outlet 15 at the forward end of the mouthpiece 4, whereby the negative pressure detecting flow passage leading to the negative pressure sensor 19 is completely separated from the air flow passage of the mouthpiece 4, and is arranged parallel thereto. When the attachment system in which the mouthpiece 4 is inserted from above and the front side of the inhaler is adopted, the attachment is effected in the direction in which the communication hole 13 is in intimate contact with the negative pressure detecting flow passage leading to the negative pressure sensor 19, which is advantageous in preventing air leakage. Thus, the negative pressure detection is effected reliably. Further,

the negative pressure detecting flow passage leading to the negative pressure sensor 19 is completely separated from the flow passage for the liquid medication, so that the contamination due to the liquid medication, etc., of the negative pressure detecting flow passage is reduced, thereby securing highly accurate detection. Otherwise, this application example is the same as Application Example 1.--.

Please rewrite the paragraph at page 42, line 25, through page 43, line 20, as follows:

--Figs. 15A and 15B show Application Example 3, which is provided with a pressure mitigating means different from the flow passage throttle system of Application Example 1. In Application Example 3, in the flow passage of the mouthpiece 4, a valve 30 of substantially the same size as the sectional area of the flow passage is rotatably provided in the portion between the communication hole 13 leading to the negative pressure sensor 19 and the liquid medication intake port 12 of the discharge head portion 8. Except during inhalation, the valve 30 is normally in the state shown in Fig. 15A, in which it abuts a valve stopper [[31]] 30a to substantially block the flow passage. When the user performs inhalation, the valve 30 opens as shown in Fig. 15B. In this process, a relatively high negative pressure is generated in the flow passage space on the negative pressure sensor 19 side, whereas no such high negative pressure is generated in the flow passage space on the discharge head 8 side. Thus, the same effect as that of Application Example 1 is obtained. Otherwise, this application example is the same as Application Example 1.--